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RESULTS OF THE ARCHBOLD EXPEDITIONS. NO. 27

TEN NEW BIRDS FROM NEW GUINEA

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This paper contains descriptions of ten new races that I have prepared in the course of working out the Archbold collections of birds which I made in New Guinea.

Amalocichla sclateriana occidentalis, new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 305660, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Lake Habbema, 9 km. northeast, altitude 2800 meters, Snow Mountains, Netherland New Guinea; October 16, 1938; Richard Archbold, A. L. Rand and W. B. Richardson.

DIAGNOSIS.—This subspecies differs from the typical *sclateriana* in the darker and more rufous olive-brown of the upperparts; and in the longer bill.

occidentalis

	♂ ad.	♂ imm.
Wing	112	110
Tail	75	71
Bill	32	35
Tarsus	47	50

sclateriana

Wing	106,106,107,109	102,107
Tail	72,75	70,—
Bill	29,31	30,30
Tarsus	46,47	49,50

occidentalis

	♀ ad.	♀ imm.	Sex? ad.
Wing	99	102	
Bill	65	66	
Tail	30	29	
Tarsus	46	48	

sclateriana

Wing	98,99,102,107	96	103,105,108
Tail	—,65,67,73	—	—,74,76
Bill	28,29,29,29	28.5	30,30,30
Tarsus	45,46,46,48	—	45,48,45

MATERIAL.—*occidentalis*: Lake Habbema, 9 km. NE.; 1 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ imm., 1 ♀ imm. Bele River, 18 km. N. Lake Habbema; 1 ♀ ad.

sclateriana: Southeast New Guinea (Wharton Range, Kotoi district and Owen

Stanley Range); 4 ♂ ad., 2 ♂ imm., 4 ♀ ad., 1 ♀ imm., 3 sex?

DISTRIBUTION.—Known only from the vicinity of Mt. Wilhelmina in the Snow Mountains, at altitudes of about 2800 and 2365 meters.

REMARKS.—This species was known only from southeast New Guinea until Junge recorded it from the Snow Mountains (1939, Nova Guinea, III, p. 11). Junge had already noted that the single immature bird he had was more rufous-tinged on the upperparts than southeast New Guinea birds. In the American Museum collections are three old skins collected in 1896 and 1898 in southeast New Guinea which are very "foxed." They are much more rufous than fresh skins (collected in 1933) from the same area, but are much paler than Snow Mountains specimens.

Drymodes superciliaris nigriceps, new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 305661, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; altitude 850 meters, 4 km. southwest Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, Netherland New Guinea; March 16, 1939; Richard Archbold, A. L. Rand and W. B. Richardson.

DIAGNOSIS.—Differs from *beccarii* in the darker back and the blackish crown, instead of a brownish crown little darker than the back. This difference is more pronounced in the males.

WING.—♂ ad. 93, 97; ♀ 84, 85, 85.

RANGE.—Probably north New Guinea from sea level to 1200 meters; known from the Idenburg slopes, 850–1200 meters, and the Cyclops Mountains.

REMARKS.—The Cyclops Mountains birds (1 ♂, 2 ♀) have the crown not quite as dark as the Idenburg slope birds (2 ♂, 3 ♀) but are definitely this form.

Cinclosoma ajax muscalis,
new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 426484, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; [= ♂] ad.; altitude 80 meters, upper Fly River, 5 miles below Palmer Junction; May 27, 1936; Richard Archbold, A. L. Rand and G. H. Tate.

DIAGNOSIS.—In the male similar to *ajax* in the color of the upperparts, but with much paler, less vividly colored flanks and sides of the breast; from *goldiei* and *alaris* it differs in the much darker brown upperparts.

MEASUREMENTS.—Wing: ♂ 108, 110.

RANGE.—Known only from the upper Fly River.

REMARKS.—One of the two males is much worn and somewhat paler than the type, but is still much darker than *goldiei* and *alaris*.

Eupetes castanonotus uropygialis,
new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 305662, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; altitude 1200 meters, 6 km. southwest Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, Netherland New Guinea; February 20, 1939; Richard Archbold, A. L. Rand and W. B. Richardson.

DIAGNOSIS.—Differs from all the other races of this species in the female having the chestnut fore back bordered posteriorly with dark olive-brown; and the rest of the lower back, rump and upper tail-coverts blue, not chestnut uniform with the upper back. The blue stripe over the eye and the blue of the underparts are similar to those in *castanonotus*; the chestnut of the fore back is slightly darker.

MEASUREMENTS.—Wing: ♂ 91, 94, 96; ♀ 91.

RANGE.—Only known from the slopes above the Idenburg River, at 1200 meters.

REMARKS.—It is interesting that in this race the female has an approach to the color pattern of the male. The three males differ from *castanonotus* from Arfak in being slightly paler blue below and in having the chestnut fore back slightly paler. The race *burgersi*, which represents the species in the Sepik area to the east, apparently is considerably darker than *castanonotus* (I have no specimen).

The female and one of the three males of this race have large white tips to the under tail-coverts. The distribution of this character is interesting. It does not appear in 5 ♀, 7 ♂ from Arfak (*castanonotus*), nor in 4 ♀, 5 ♂ from the southern Snow Mountains (*saturatus*); in 5 ♀, 5 ♂ from the north side of east New Guinea (*pul-*

cher) the males lack this spotting, the females have it; in southeast New Guinea (*pulcher*) of 6 ♂, 10 ♀, the males lack the spotting, and it is present in 5 ♀, lacking in 5.

Orthonyx temminckii dorsalis,
new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 305663, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♀ ad.; altitude 2200 meters, Bele River, 18 km. north of Lake Habbema, Snow Mountains, Netherland New Guinea; November 24, 1938; Richard Archbold, A. L. Rand and W. B. Richardson.

DIAGNOSIS.—In the female differs from *novaeguineae* in the more pronounced black margins to the feathers of the crown; in the olive-brown back feathers being without distinct pale central streaks; in the much darker gray sides of the head and breast; in some of the lateral feathers of the rufous throat patch, and the adjacent gray feathers having terminal or subterminal black areas, giving an irregular black lateral margin to the rufous throat patch; in the darker, more olive-brown, instead of paler rufous-brown flanks; and in the slightly greater amount of clearer white in the underparts. Differs from *victorianus* in the female in lacking the distinct pale central streaks in the feathers of the back; in the darker flanks; in the slightly darker rump; and in slightly darker gray of the sides of the head and breast.

WING MEASUREMENTS

	Male	Female
<i>novaeguineae</i> (Arfak)	91,92	81,84,86
<i>victorianus</i>	89,90,98	80,84,84,86
<i>dorsalis</i>		83,85,87,87,90

RANGE.—Probably in the Snow Mountains between 2150 and 2750 meters; specimens from: 9 km. northeast Lake Habbema; Bele River; and 18 km. southwest Bernhard Camp.

REMARKS.—The general color of the upperparts varies considerably from more olive to more brown; the shade of the rufous throat varies considerably from pale to deep rufous both in the present race and in the four females of *victorianus*.

Ifrita kowaldi brunnea, new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 301950, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; Kunupi, Weyland Mountains, Netherland New Guinea; October 7, 1931; G. Stein.

DIAGNOSIS.—Differs from *kowaldi* in the brownish-olive, not clear-olive back; the much more rufous-brown outer edges of the remiges; and the much more rufous-brown rectrices.

MEASUREMENTS.—Wing: ♂ ad. 84, 85, 88, 89; ♀ ad. 84, 85, 86.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains and south Snow Mountains.

REMARKS.—Stresemann and Paludan (1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 221) identified this series as *schalowiana* on the basis of slightly larger size. Mayr and I have shown (1937, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., p. 113) how slight is the size variation over the range of this species, and the new material from the 1938–1939 Expedition supports the view that *schalowiana* cannot be upheld.

In addition to slight variation in size from one part of New Guinea to another there is a slight difference in size correlated with altitude, especially in the female, as the following table shows:

WING MEASUREMENTS

Southeast New Guinea	Adult Male	Adult Female
2000 meters	83.86	80.81
2400 "	84.85, 86	78.81, 81, 81
2800 "	85	85
3600 "		86
North slope Snow Mountains		
1800 meters	83.83, 85	77.78, 82
2150 "	83.84	81
2200 "		84.84
2700–2800 meters	83.85, 89	84.85

Stresemann and Paludan (*loc. cit.*) found the Weyland Mountains birds similar in color to other New Guinea birds, but with the material available in the American Museum it is seen that this species foxes badly, and when material of comparable age is compared the differences are very evident. The type of *coronata* Rothschild [= *kowaldi*], collected before 1900, is almost indistinguishable from the Weyland Mountains birds (1931).

Meek's series from southeast New Guinea (1903–1906) is also badly foxed, and little less brownish than Weyland Mountains birds. However, the fresh 1933 southeast New Guinea material shows that this foxing has taken place, and this series was compared with the Weyland Mountains (1931) material in the diagnosis. Fresh material (1938–1939) from the north slope of the Snow Mountains and the Idenburg slopes agrees well with the 1933 southeast New Guinea material, indicating that the Sepik area birds ("schalowiana") are the olive form and must be considered

kowaldi. Birds from the south slopes of the Snow Mountains (1911) are as brownish as Weyland Mountains birds. Part of this may be due to foxing but as they are slightly more brownish than 1903–1906 southeast New Guinea birds I am including them in this new race.

Microeca flavigaster tarara, new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 426791, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Tarara, Wassi Kussa River, Western Division, Territory of Papua, New Guinea; December 26, 1936; Richard Archbold and A. L. Rand.

DIAGNOSIS.—Differs from *terraereginae* in the darker, less citrine upperparts; and slightly paler underparts; and from *flavigaster* in the yellowish-washed throat and sides of head, including lores and superciliary line; in the slightly yellower underparts; and the slightly greener upperparts.

MEASUREMENTS.—Wing: ♂ 74, 74, 75, 75, 75, 75, 76, 78; ♀ 71, 73, 73.

RANGE.—South New Guinea; probably the specimen recorded by Og.-Grant from the mouth of the Mimika River as *flavigaster* (1915, Ibis, Jub. Sup., p. 173) is this race also.

REMARKS.—In identifying the present series I have gone over the material of this species in the American Museum. Wear and fading in life are pronounced in this savanna species, especially on the upperparts, and there is the possibility of foxing of old material. In addition, some of the Australian material is in poor condition, making comparison difficult. I find that four distinct races may be recognized, a fifth race is slightly differentiated, and the status of one race, *laeta*, of which I have no material, is still in doubt.

The races are:

flavigaster Gould: material from Port Darwin, Alligator and South Alligator rivers and Hermit Hill (4 ♂, 2 ♀) represents this dark-backed, white-throated race. Wing: ♂ 71, 72, 72, 76; ♀ 70, 71.

melvillensis Mathews: a series from Melville Island (5 ♂, 4 ♀, including the type) differs slightly from *flavigaster* in the slightly paler yellow underparts; slightly paler breast; whiter, less grayish throat; and slightly less brownish upperparts. These differences are slight and may be due in part to the conditions of the mate-

rial. Wing: ♂ 72, 72, 72, 72, 75; ♀ 69, 69, 70, 71.

laetissima Rothschild: specimens from Bowen, Inkerman, Mt. Elliot and Cardwell (3 ♂, 4 ♀, 4 sex [?], including the type) agree among themselves and differ from the above two races in their larger size; in having a slight yellow tinge in the side of the head; in the lighter colored upperparts; in the more pronounced brownish tinge in the breast and flanks; and in the slightly paler yellow underparts. Wing: ♂ 76, 77, 80; ♀ 77, 79, 80, 81; sex? 79, 83, 84, 84.

terraereginae Mathews: a large series from the Barron River, Cairns, Cape York and southeast New Guinea (Yule Island to Port Moresby), including the type, belong to this race. It differs from the above races in the brighter yellow underparts; in having the throat tinged with yellow; in having the sides of the head, especially the lores and superciliary line, yellowish; upperparts much lighter and brighter greenish.

WING MEASUREMENTS

Male

Barron River and Cairns (10)	76-81 (av. 78.9)
Cape York	73, 75, 76, 77, 77, 77, 79
Southeast New Guinea	75, 76, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 80

Female

Barron River and Cairns (10)	74-80 (av. 77.2)
Cape York	71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 77
Southeast New Guinea	72, 73, 73, 74, 75

The Cape York birds have the characters of this race most pronounced. The southeast New Guinea birds have the underparts slightly paler yellow; the breast slightly less buffy-tinged; and the upperparts slightly darker. Birds from the Barron River and Cairns show a tendency toward *laetissima* in the slightly paler underparts; slightly less yellowish throat; and duller back, which is also true of the type, but they can be included with the Cape York and southeast New Guinea birds.

tarara, new subspecies: south New Guinea. See above. This race is closer to *terraereginae* than to *flavigaster*, approaching the latter only in the darker back.

laeta Salvadori: two specimens of this

species are known from north New Guinea, one from Wandammen (1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., XII, p. 323), the type of *laeta*, and one from Astrolabe Bay (1923, Stresemann, Arch. f. Naturg., LXXXIX, Heft 7, p. 85). I have not seen them. From the descriptions they are small birds, wing 69, 72, with brighter yellow underparts, and more yellowish-green upperparts than *flavigaster*, and with a yellowish-tinged throat. Perhaps they are *terraereginae* in which case the name *laeta* would have precedence.

Heteromyias albispecularis centralis, new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 305664, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; [= ♂ ad.]; altitude 2150 meters, 18 km. southwest Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, Netherland New Guinea; February 5, 1939; Richard Archbold, A. L. Rand and W. B. Richardson.

DIAGNOSIS.—Closest to *rothschildi* from which it differs in the much less buffy abdomen and under tail-coverts; in the much grayer, less brownish-tinged upper back; and in the much duller olive, less brownish-tinged lower back, wings and upper tail-coverts.

MEASUREMENTS.—Wing: ♂ 96, 95; ♀ 91.

RANGE.—The northern slopes of the Snow Mountains, from 2150 to 2200 meters altitude, and probably the mountains of the Sepik area.

REMARKS.—The bird Stresemann recorded from the Schraderberg, with very pale abdomen and under tail-coverts (1923, Arch. f. Naturg., LXXXIX, Heft 7, p. 90) is probably also this race. Weyland Mountains birds (Wanggar River area) are somewhat intermediate in character but are closest to *rothschildi*.

Hartert has pointed out that *cinereifrons* from North Queensland is also a race of this species, but did not point out the interesting fact that it is more similar to *albispecularis* from the Arfak than either of these forms is to the races occupying an intermediate geographical position.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma balim, new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 305665, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ ad.; Balim River, 1600 meters, Netherland New Guinea; December 13, 1938; Richard Archbold, A. L. Rand and W. B. Richardson.

DIAGNOSIS.—Closest to *approximans* and

albigularis, differing in the slight reduction in size of the white throat patch; in the darker breast which more sharply defines the posterior margin of the throat patch; in the buffy, not gray under tail-coverts; in the more olive-brown, less gray or olive-tinged upper tail-coverts; in the more whitish abdomen; and in having a slight brownish tinge on the crown and breast.

The brownish tinge on breast and crown suggest *poliosoma* of southeast New Guinea, but in this new race it is less pronounced; the ear-coverts are blacker; and this race is distinct on the other characters.

MEASUREMENTS.—Wing: ♂ 107, 110; ♀ 103.

RANGE.—Known only from 1600 to 2200 meters in the valleys of the Bele and Balim rivers north of Mt. Wilhelmina.

REMARKS.—There is some variation in the amount of brownish tinge on the crown and breast, being almost lacking in one specimen; in none of the three as pronounced as in *poliosoma*.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma idenburgi, new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 305666, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂ ad.; altitude 1200 meters, 6 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, Netherland New Guinea; March 2, 1939; Richard Archbold, A. L. Rand and W. B. Richardson.

DIAGNOSIS.—Differs from *balim* in the slight reduction in the size of the white throat patch; in the darker breast, which sharply defines the white throat posteriorly; the darker upper-parts, especially the crown, which is blackish; the absence of brownish in the crown, and only occasionally a trace of brownish in the breast; the less buffy under tail-coverts; the slightly richer brown upper tail-coverts; the much

browner margins of the remiges and rectrices; and the pronounced smaller size.

MEASUREMENTS.—Wing: ♂ 87, 90, 96, 97, 99; ♀ 91, 92.

RANGE.—Known only from the slopes above the Idenburg River at 1200 meters.

REMARKS.—This may be considered a smaller, darker, more brightly colored, lower altitude representative of *balim*. The reduction of the size of the white throat in both this and the preceding (*balim*) is a tendency toward *hunsteini* and *hypopolia*, but in those forms the throat patch is gray in color as well as reduced in size, and is not sharply defined from the gray of the breast.

Inasmuch as altitudinal variation may occur in other parts of New Guinea I am listing below the measurements of the specimens of the other races of this species for which I have data on altitude:

WING MEASUREMENTS		
	Male	Female
<i>hypopolia</i> 1200 meters		99
<i>poliosoma</i> 1450 "	103,104,108	
1250 "	103,104,105,	98,100
	108	
900 "	111	
750 "	109	105
<i>approximans</i> 600-750		
meters	101,102	95,97,97
<i>albigularis</i> 1800 meters	102	98,100

The only race in which there is sufficient material to judge shows a slight correlation between decrease in size and increase in altitude.

